

and that it had been spoken against by the journals of the day; but he told the honorable and learned member that if he believed in the paranoïde which he had read from the *tribune* about the Judges ordering barristers appear in wigs and silk breeches, he was in a fair way to be sent to the lunatic asylum by a mere piece of clap-net on the part of the editor, to make his article read, for the honor of the House, that he had been arrested in Court. In the course of his argument, the honorable and learned member had introduced several bills of costs, the first of which related to criminal proceedings, and had been sustained largely upon the different charges of the Attorney General, and he had endeavored to him that the honorable and learned gentleman should have done something more to make his case satisfactorily—he had introduced those bills of costs which had been made out since the division of the profession into two places; and he thought that he was some that were made out before, and should like to know, whether, if ever the

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1846.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

MEAT MONOPOLY.—PUBLIC MEETING.
A PUBLIC meeting was held on Monday, at Mr. Nash's, Woolpack Inn, for the purpose of forming an association, having the objects and views mentioned in a paragraph appearing in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 8th instant. The original proposition, it may be remembered, was to limit the capital of the Association to £100, in fifty shares of £2 each, but the favour with which the proposal has been received, it will be seen, has caused a great increase in the capital, and there are already plenty of applicants for shares.

The meeting was very numerously attended, and lasted between five and six hours, having commenced at three p.m. and not terminating until a little before nine, an hour, however, of this time having been lost by a disturbance created by Mr. Withers.

Mr. RICHARD HIPKINS having been called by acclamation to the chair, opened the business of the meeting, by stating his only object in taking the office had been called to was a public one, that of serving the public generally; and after announcing the objects of the proposed Association, the prospectus of it was then read. Mr. H. added, he had always been a free trader, and an objector to any interference with trade, but the present was an exception to a general rule: for as while the grazier was the ground owner, and the public were equally sufferers, and interference was thus justified. After a resolution had been put for the adoption of the prospectus, and an objection made as to there being no limitation to the number of shares to be held by one individual, and the original resolution withdrawn, and an amended one substituted, it was agreed the clauses of the prospectus should be considered *seriatim*. Some two or three were then gone through, and Mr. RYAN observing, on one of them, that the graziers as a body, should be invited to take advantage of the Association, Mr. WITHERS commenced an attack on matters wholly unconnected with the meeting, and employing to Mr. R. grossly abusive and insulting epithets, far too coarse for repetition here. This unbecoming conduct was immediately resented by the meeting, and a vote of censure passed. Mr. RYAN, however, continued his conduct, and amidst cries of "turn him out," and loud bellowing and bawling on the part of the disturber, Mr. PYS moved, and Mr. TAYLOR seconded an adjournment, and the meeting broke up.

Subsequently, after about an hour's loss of time, the meeting again assembled in another room at Mr. Nash's Inn, from which Mr. Withers was excluded, and the prospectus was then considered, and the following were finally arranged to be the points to be embraced in it. That the Association shall be called the Australian Graziers' Association, and its principal objects shall be to give to stockholders a good and fair price for their sheep and cattle, and, at the same time, supply the inhabitants of the town and district of Parramatta, throughout the year, with meat of the best quality at a reasonable and steady market price; and to counteract the effect of the present monopoly of butchers' meat. That for the present, the paid-up capital of the Association shall be £1000 in 500 shares of £2 each, no person to be allowed to hold more than 10 shares. A retail establishment to be opened in a convenient part of the town of Parramatta as soon as the Association shall commence operations, with a view of paying a dividend not exceeding 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital, such dividend to be paid half-yearly, and in the event of their being any surplus funds after payment of such dividends, such surplus to be disposed of as will be at the general meeting of the Association. That all business of the association shall be strictly cash transactions, it being the intention of the Association neither to buy nor sell upon credit. No shareholder to be liable for more than the amount of his share, or their shares. Each shareholder to have one vote only in respect of his shares at the election of the committee of management, or officers of the Association. That the committee of management shall consist of nine persons, to be chosen at general meetings, out of the body of shareholders, and three to retire half-yearly, but be eligible for re-election. That a general meeting of the shareholders be held half-yearly, to inspect accounts, declare dividends, and transact other business of the Association. That the Association shall be dissolved only by three-fourths of the shareholders present at half-yearly meetings, and that the intention of such dissolution being about to be considered be advertised three times at least in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, or other colonial paper. That the committee of management have power to make rules and regulations for their own meetings, and the general guidance and conduct of the servants of the Association, and shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall find security to their satisfaction; and also a manager and other necessary officers and servants to carry on the business of the Association. That a provisional Committee shall be appointed to prepare a deed of association, with the aid of such solicitor as may be selected by them. That the operations of the Company shall not commence until the amount of shares are paid up. That no carcasses or retail butchers, or person in their employ as buyer or foreman, shall hold any office of management in the Association. Shares not to be transferred within eighteen months of date of deed of association, except on three months' notice being given to

the treasurer, and subject to the approval of the Committee of Management.

The following gentlemen were then requested to form a Committee to prepare a draft of a prospectus, from the foregoing resolutions, viz., Messrs. Pys, Hamilton, McRoberts, Nash, Taylor, Ryan, Robert Best, W. Pearce, M. W. Pearce, Killa, and Lee; such prospectus to be submitted to a general meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

Mr. VINCOUR being placed in the chair, and thanks voted to Mr. Hipkins, the meeting separated. The debate was, as has already been stated, long, various amendments being moved on the resolutions of the prospectus as they were submitted; but after the expulsion of Mr. Withers, every thing was conducted in the most orderly manner. The chief speakers were Messrs. Pys, Rowling, Taylor, Phillips, Blakefield, Nash, Best, Solomon, Hamilton, and Ryan, and Mr. Vincour, who on some law points gave valuable assistance.

In the course of the meeting Mr. NASH read the following letter received from Mr. H. H. Macarthur, M.C.:

"Vineyard, September 12, 1846.
"Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note, requesting my attendance at a meeting of parties disposed to forward the objects of a Society formed for the purpose of suppressing the monopoly of the butchers; I regret exceedingly that prior engagements at Sydney prevent my attendance. You may, however, be assured that I shall afford every support in my power to a society having for its object the suppression of the grinding extortion to which it would appear the inhabitants of Parramatta have been subjected in the price of meat, whilst the grazier has not been able to obtain a fair remunerating price for his stock, whether cattle or sheep."
"I am, &c.,
"H. H. MACARTHUR."

"Mr. A. Nash."
Mr. NASH also stated that Mr. W. Bowman, M.C., had promised every possible assistance in his power to the Association.

There were a large number of extensive stockholders present at the meeting, and it is understood that so soon as the Association are ready to commence operations, the co-operation of the graziers as a body will be sought.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Campbelltown and the surrounding districts was held this day, September 14th, (in conformity with an advertisement which appeared in the several Sydney papers) "to devise means to alleviate the appalling distress now and for some time past prevailing in Ireland." It was originally intended that the meeting should be held in Mr. Hurley's large room; it is, however, subsequently arranged to appropriate the use of the Roman Catholic School-room to that purpose.

Shortly after one o'clock a large and highly respectable assemblage of parties interested in the proceedings of the day took place, and the business commenced by a motion by Mr. JOHN McALISTER, seconded by Mr. DOYLE:—"That the Rev. J. J. Gould do take the chair," which was carried unanimously. The reverend gentleman having thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him in electing him their Chairman, stated the object of the meeting, and expressed his satisfaction at perceiving that the persons composing the meeting had not thought it necessary to enquire into the creed of those they were met to relieve, as he saw around him persons of all creeds, religious and political; nor was such an enquiry necessary, for it was well-known, he had no doubt, to every member of that assemblage, that the distress was not of a simply local character, affecting a single parish or county, but pervaded the length and breadth of Ireland. The reverend gentleman drew a vivid, though unfortunately incorrect picture of the sufferings of the people of Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the feelings of the meeting, requesting them, as Christians, to step forward to relieve the sufferers.

A number of resolutions for forwarding the business on hand were carried unanimously, and subscriptions were deposited in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to the sum of £46 16s. 6d., contributed by the individuals composing the meeting. The reverend chairman having thanked the meeting for their attendance, they dispersed. The above amount will undoubtedly be considerably increased, as the meeting, although numerous, included a very minute portion of the inhabitants of the various districts to which the attention of the Committee will be directed.

THE WEATHER.—Crops, &c.—I regret to say that we still continue without rain to any extent in this district, the few showers which have within the last few weeks fallen being of the most transitory nature, not at all adequate to the state of the agricultural and grazing wants, and causing little or no visible improvement in either. There is a very indifferent prospect for the wheat harvest; although some more sanguine farmers than the rest assert that if rain comes soon a good crop may be realised. The hay grounds present a very meagre aspect as yet. Business seems, considering the dull period of the year, as brisk as could be expected. Several substantial buildings are in the course of erection, or almost completed, including a neat edifice, to be appropriated to public worship, built by the Wesleyan Methodists, and which will be opened in the course of a month; the prosperity of our town is evinced by the paucity of uninhabited houses.

Accident.—On Friday last, as Mr. George Simpson, of the Appin Road, was proceeding

through the town on his return from Sydney, with a cart drawn by three horses, they took fright near the Police Office, and started off at a rapid pace. Mr. Simpson, in attempting to arrest their progress, was struck on the side by the shaft of the cart and knocked down, the cart, which was partially laden, passing over him. He contrived to rise, and follow his horses, which were stopped opposite to Mr. W. Bursill's store, and then proceeded home, when it was found he had three ribs broken. He is, however, doing well.

MAIL ACCIDENT.—Last evening, Sunday the 15th, an accident occurred near Rasorbeck to the Berrima mail. It appears that the fore wheel of the vehicle came in contact with a stump on the road, by which the coachman was precipitated from his seat, alighting with great violence on his face on the road, by which he was seriously injured. The horses then proceeded uncontrolled to the foot of Rasorbeck, where they made a halt, several of the passengers leaped out of the coach, after losing the coachman, and Mr. William Ballard received a severe injury on the leg, the extent of which we have not been able to ascertain; a Mr. Graham also received a severe contusion on the head. The coachman (Charles Holmes), we regret to state, is very seriously injured and much disfigured, and is under medical attendance at Mr. Hurley's hotel.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the *Sydney Morning Herald*.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 8th TO 14th SEPTEMBER, 1846.																				
DATE.	MOON'S AGE.		BAROMETER.						ATTACHED THERMOMETER.						DETACHED THERMOMETER.				WINDS.	
			8 A.M.	10 A.M.	12 M.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	6 P.M.	8 P.M.	10 P.M.	12 M.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	6 P.M.	8 P.M.	10 P.M.	W. by S.	N. by E.		S. by E.
TUESDAY 8	17		30.250	30.250	30.226	30.243	53	57	56	56	48	58	55	56	55	0.005	W. by S.	S.E.	N.E.	
WEDNESDAY 9	18		30.273	30.278	30.192	30.189	56	60	59	60	54	64	58	56	61	...	W. by S.	N.E.	N.N.E.	N. by E.
THURSDAY 10	19		30.142	29.928	29.963	29.946	55	61	59	60	66	63	59	56	61	...	W. by N.	N.E.	N.	N. by E.
FRIDAY 11	20		29.754	29.618	29.702	29.648	59	61	58	59	59	66	54	53	57	0.01	N. by E.	N.	N.W.	S.W. & S.
SATURDAY 12	21	0.46 P.M.	29.864	29.851	29.844	29.863	56	58	58	57	51	57	56	56	55	...	W. by S.	N.E.	N.E.	N. by S. & W.
SUNDAY 13	22		29.972	29.961	29.942	29.958	56	57	57	57	56	59	55	52	56	...	S.W.	S.E.	and calm.	
MONDAY 14	23		29.934	29.884	29.892	29.961	56	61	58	58	48	63	57	56	58	0.009	W. by S.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S.

PENSIONS TO VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH.
On Monday, Sir Robert Peel brought under the notice of the House of Commons the messages from the Crown, expressing her Majesty's wish to confer a signal mark of favour upon Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough for their military services:—

As the message was not confined to the exploits achieved during the campaign of the Sutlej, (which Sir Robert had attempted to describe on two recent occasions) but included services rendered in other scenes of public action, he would give a short outline of those other services. It is now forty-eight years since Lord Hardinge entered the British army. During the course of that long military service it had been his good fortune to be present at many brilliant fields, more especially in the Peninsula. He was at the battle of Vitoria; at the battle of Corunna, and with Sir John Moore when he fell; afterwards he was present at the passage of the Duro, at the battle of Busaco, at the lines of Torres Vedras, at the battle of Ciudad Rodrigo, at Vittoria, at Salamanca; he was at Pampeluna, he was at the passage of the Pyrenees. At a later period, Lord Hardinge took a distinguished part in the two great actions which preceded the decisive battle of Waterloo; and he would have been at Waterloo itself, but that he was disabled by the wounds which he had received in those previous engagements. "The House cannot be ignorant of the distinguished part which my gallant friend took in the battle of Albuera; and we may well imagine that it was his recollection of that battle, his experience of what can be done by the desperate valour of British soldiers, which inspired his confidence on the banks of the Sutlej." The career of the other gallant officer whom her Majesty has so worthily elevated to the Peerage has not been less distinguished. Lord Gough has served in the British Army for fifty-two years; though no one would suppose, from the vigour, from the energy, from the heroism of his conduct in recent occurrences, that fifty-two years of active warfare could have passed over his head. Sir Henry Gough was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, at the taking of Porto Rico, at the capture of Surinam; in the Peninsular war he commanded the Eighth Regiment at Talavera, where he was severely wounded; at Vittoria, at the battle of Nivelle, where he was again severely wounded; at the siege of Cadix, at Tarifa. He commanded the British army at Canton, and during almost the whole of the operations in China. His eminent services of Gwalior are well known to the House. These were among the principal services which had recommended this gallant officer to the gratitude of his country, prior to the recent campaigns in India. He is known to the British Army as a man of the most heroic valour, as a man whose high courage, whose mature experience, and great skill, inspire with full confidence in him all those who march under his command. To Lord Gough's military merits, Sir Robert added an instance of self-denial as honourable as any services he has rendered in the field. After the termination of the Chinese campaign, Lord Gough was nominated to the command of the forces in Madras. It was thought expedient at a period subsequent to his nomination to this command, that the military and civil command should be united in the hands of one person; that person having the advantage of previous personal communication with her Majesty's servants. Lord Tweeddale was selected for that office. This change was a severe trial for a British officer; but what was Lord Gough's answer? [Sir Robert read it amidst cheers.]

"Head-quarter, ship Marion, off Nan-kin, 15th September, 1842.

"My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 30th April. However mortifying it may be to me to find myself deprived of the appointment to which I had been so graciously nominated, I beg to assure your Lordship that I bow without repining to any measure that may be considered beneficial to the interests of my country. To serve that country in the higher walks of a profession which I entered as a child, I came to India, and especially to China; and I trust your Lordship will believe, that while my Sovereign considered my services useful, they were, as they ever shall be, freely, and, I hope, energetically rendered; but when they are no longer required, or when the public exigencies in such an important portion of our foreign possessions as Madras are deemed to clash with any individual advantage, I hope I may say that I am one of the last men in the

army who would not readily sacrifice self-interest. My gracious Sovereign's unsolicited nomination of me to the chief command of Madras was received by me with thankfulness: and whenever, for the furtherance of Her Majesty's services, it became expedient to place another in that situation, whether in a single or conjoint capacity, I should not have wished my private interests to stand in the way of the public good. That I feel rather disappointed I cannot deny; but I am not the less grateful to my Sovereign for her gracious kindness towards me, or the less sincerely and warmly thankful to your Lordship for the renewed proof of kind consideration which your letter conveys. With the earnest and anxious prayer that the union of the civil government and military command at Madras may fully meet the expectations of the Government, I have, &c.,

H. Gough, Lieutenant-General, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force."

This, in Sir Robert's opinion, was one of the most creditable letters ever written by a military man. But Lord Gough did not pass without his reward, as he was afterwards appointed to the chief command in India.

The proposal of the Government was, that a pension of £3000 a year be granted to her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund, to be settled in the most beneficial manner on Lord Hardinge and the two next surviving heirs male of his body, and that £2000 a year be granted to Lord Gough and to the two next surviving heirs male of his body. As the East India Company, however, are anxious to mark their sense of the services rendered by these distinguished men, by providing for them during their lives, it would be competent for the House to permit the Company to have that honour; and should it be carried into effect, the grant of the House of Commons will not take effect till after their decease. Sir Robert concluded by moving the vote in favour of Viscount Hardinge.

Much speaking followed; but all in the way of approval. Some suggestions were also made in favour of other officers.

Lord Francis Egerton expressed his earnest desire that it were possible to include in a reward of the description now before the House one other distinguished man, the conqueror of Alwal. Lord John Russell explained the principle on which national honours and rewards were conferred, to show that such a proposal could not emanate from the Crown; the Crown, as the fountain of honour, confers the marks of distinction; and when these extend to the Peerage, the Commons may mark their assent or dissent by giving or withholding a pecuniary grant. Mr. Roebuck thought that Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, had not met with the recognition which his services entitled him to. Mr. Hogg (the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company) mentioned, that it had been agreed by the Directors that a pension of £5000 a year for life should be conferred on Viscount Hardinge, and of £3000 a year to Lord Gough. With respect to the latter grant, it was the first instance of a pension being conferred on a Commander-in-Chief; "but the names of Lord Hardinge and Gough are so united in the late operations—they have been so constantly associated, and they have shown such equal devotion to the public service, and such equal disregard of their own interests—that it would have been a painful duty to me as Chairman of the Court of Directors to have proposed a grant to the one and to have omitted the other." Sir Charles Napier concurred in the opinion that sufficient reward had not been conferred on Sir Henry Smith; and as to his own relation, whose name had been mentioned by Mr. Roebuck, he did not think that he had received the reward to which his gallant services entitled him. Sir Robert Inglis hoped the Government would not give up to the East India Company the glory and the privilege of rewarding Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough. Mr. Hume, Mr. M. Gore, Captain Layard, Sir de Lacey Evans, and Sir John Hanmer, expressed their concurrence in the vote. Mr. H. J. Baillie said, that Sir Charles Napier had obtained £70,000 at the time he conquered Scinde.

Mr. Hogg mentioned, that Sir Henry Smith had £5000 a year as a staff-officer.

Mr. Williams complained that the family of the late General Nott had been inadequately provided for; he also thought that some special reward should be conferred upon General Gilbert. Mr. Hogg showed that Mr. Williams was misinformed as to the provision made for General Nott's family.

Sir Robert Peel remarked, that these various suggestions showed the good policy of leaving such matters with the Crown.

The vote was agreed to *nem. con.* Lord Gough's pension of £2000 was then moved, and agreed to.

The Lords were invited to the consideration of the same messages on Tuesday, by the Earl of Ripon; who dilated eloquently on the military services of the gallant Generals—

In the case of Lord Gough, he made particular mention of his kindness of disposition, and to the affection with which his soldiers regarded him. "Lord Gough is an officer of long service—of gallant and distinguished merits, and he is a fine old gentleman ('Hear' and laughter.) Your lordships may smile, but I do not think that that characteristic of an Irish soldier is deserving of a smile, except of approbation. (Hear, hear!) He is a man beloved by the troops he commands, and by all the officers who serve under him; and there was a circumstance, when it was proposed to grant him the honour of the Peerage, which is strongly characteristic of the old Irish gentleman. When one of his friends—I believe it was his son—was asked what title Sir Hugh Gough would have, he said, 'My father was always called Old Gough, and I do not think he would like to go to his grave under any other name.' ('Hear, hear!' and a laugh.) This is a fact which makes me think cheerfully of the man; and although it has nothing to do with the high honour he has attained, yet I do not think it misplaced to allude to that little circumstance." The pecuniary part of the subject could not then be submitted to their Lordships; it was a money question, and could only originate in the Commons. He concluded by moving an address to her Majesty in reply to the Royal messages.

Eloquent eulogiums on the character and services of both commanders were pronounced by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Brougham, (who revived the claims of Sir Charles Napier to national gratitude,) Lord Glenelg (who thought that higher honour ought to have been paid to Sir Henry Smith) and Earl Fitzwilliam (who suggested the idea of life Peerages, by objecting to pensions for two generations, which were to cease in the third). The address was of course voted unanimously.

CHURCH FOR SEAMEN.

YESTERDAY, May 11, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church for the seamen of the port of London was performed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished assembly. The proposed edifice is to be erected in Dock-street, near the London Dock, under the auspices of the committee of the "Sailors' Home" Society, whose establishment for the reception of seamen during the intervals of their employment is in the immediate vicinity. The church will contain 600 sittings, wholly free, and the estimated costs of its erection is £9000, of which £6000 have been already subscribed.

The spot selected as the site of the foundation stone had been enclosed and covered with tarpaulins; and commodious benches, capable of seating nearly 1000 spectators, were provided, and were densely thronged upon the interesting occasion. A few minutes before three o'clock, the Prince arrived, attended by the Marquess of Abercorn and the Hon. Captain Gordon, and was received with cheers by the assemblage. Before proceeding to the more immediate business of the day, his Royal Highness paid a visit to the "Home," over which he was conducted by the committee.

The Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Ellenborough, accompanied by some of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, arrived during the interval. On the return of the Prince, a brief address was delivered by the treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq., returning thanks in the name of the committee, to her Majesty for her gracious support, and to the Prince for the honour of his presence that day. The address was graciously received by his Royal Highness. The appointed service was then performed by the Bishop of London; and the glass bottle, with its usual contents of coins and medals, having been placed in the allotted cavity, the stone was lowered, and the Prince went through the usual manipulations with the trowel and mallet. His Royal Highness then requested the assembly to give three cheers for the prosperity of this national institution, an appeal which it is needless to say was heartily responded to.

After the departure of Prince Albert, the national anthem was sung, and the company dispersed.

The following is the inscription on the foundation stone—

"This foundation stone of the Church for Seamen of the port of London was laid Monday, A.D. 1846, in the ninth year,

of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., her Majesty's consort, the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James, Bishop of London; John Labouchere, Esq., treasurer; Henry Roberts, F.S.A., architect; William Cubitt and Co., builders."

MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the friends of this society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall, and the immense attendance assembled amply testified to the interest felt on the occasion. Amongst those present were Lord Glenelg, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Ripon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir G. Rose, Sir Digby Mackworth, the Rev. Hugh McNeill, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, and the Rev. M. Villiers. The Earl of Chichester occupied the chair. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the year amounted to £102,458. The expenditure was £1093 under the income actually raised. The report described the condition and progress of the college at Islington as favourable on the whole, although the number of students was not large. The various missions of the society in East and West Africa, Greece, Egypt, Jamaica, North West America, Ceylon, South India, New Zealand, and China, were also in a prosperous condition, but the mission of the society could not be further extended unless its funds were increased.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, at Exeter Hall. The large room was excessively crowded. The Hon. Fox Maule presided. The report was of a very satisfactory nature. The income for the last year was nearly £113,000, and the expenditure about £112,000. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Dr. Grey, Sir G. Rose, the Rev. P. La-trobe, Col. Conolly, Rev. Mr. Craig, Dr. Hannah, and others.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—On Thursday evening, the anniversary meeting of the supporters of this association, composed of Sunday school teachers, was held at Exeter Hall. The large room was crowded in every part. J. Kershaw, Esq., of Winchester, was in the chair. The total number of grants made during the year for enlarging or erecting schools both at home and abroad amounted to 361, at a cost of £5397. In addition to this sum a considerable amount had been expended in the purchase of books, and given away to the leading libraries established for the use of teachers. The number of Sunday schools within a circle of five miles from the General Post Office is 479, having 9938 teachers, and above 90,000 children attending them.

CHURCH FOR THE SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—A meeting in aid of the funds for the erection of a church near St. Katherine's Dock, for the use of the seamen of the port of London, was held on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, Rear Admiral Bowles in the chair. The Speakers were the Chairman, Lord Radstock, Capt. G. Hope, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Captain Bazalgette, Admiral Hawker, Captain Waldegrave, and Sir J. P. Balleau. In the course of the Chairman's address, he made the following gratifying remarks:—"He had recently had the satisfaction of seeing the ships at Spithead. Every one of them had Divine Service on board, and all the officers with whom he had conversed bore testimony to the increased civilisation and steadiness of British sailors. That could not be attributed to any other source than education, leading them to those religious feelings of which they were previously destitute. He trusted that in their several capacities, both at the meeting and amongst their friends, they would endeavour to forward the great work that had been begun, and which he hoped to see in a very short time satisfactorily concluded." The gallant Admiral concluded by alluding to the donation of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert of 50 guineas and £50 to the fund, and by stating that the Prince had fixed Monday next, at half-past three o'clock, as the time for laying the first stone of the church. The meeting then separated, the amount of subscriptions having been declared to be £512. Her Majesty and Prince Albert being among the subscribers, and the Earl of Ellenborough, £50; Marquis of Westminster, £30; Captain Lord Prudhoe, £25; Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., £21; J. Labouchere, Esq., (3rd donation), £20; Rear Admiral Bowles (2nd donation) £20; Lord Ashburton, £20.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this noble society was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday. Lord Sandon was in the

Late English News.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13.—The intelligence published in the *Times* of this morning from America was read with interest in the city, but it produced no change in the value of Government securities. The market was a little flat towards the close of the day, and the operating cause appeared to be an increasing scarcity of money. Consols for immediate transfer were finally quoted 96½, and for the account 96½ to 97; Bank Stock left off 204½ to 205½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95½ to 96½; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97½ to 98½; Long annuities, 103-16; India Bonds, 28 to 33 pm.; and Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 26s. pm.

The business in the foreign stock-market was not of an important character. Prices continue steadily maintained, notwithstanding the gradual decline of speculation. The latest operations were—Brazilian, Small, at 83½; Granada, at 22; Mexican Actives, at 33; for the account, at 33½; the Deferred, at 16; Peruvian, at 38½; Portuguese Three per Cents, at 57½; Russian, at 110; Spanish Five per Cents, at 24½; the Three per Cents, at 36½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, at 59½; and the Four per Cents, Certificates, at 92½.

The Government broker has purchased to day £10,000 New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, at the price of 97½.

The new terms for the settlement of the Mexican debt continue to be the theme of discussion among the parties interested who are by no means a small class. The general argument advanced against the plan is, that it will be absurd for the holders of Deferred Bonds to take 40 per cent. new Active Stock for their bonds, when these will become real Active bonds in less than eighteen months by the mere operation of time, and without any expense or delay in providing new documents. The paper which is now called a Deferred bond is provided with its regular series of coupons, commencing in April, 1848, and, without any new operation, will be called an Active bond after October, 1847; therefore, say the opponents of the new scheme, let the Mexican Government go on as well as it can with the present Active bonds, and when October, 1847, comes, if it finds itself unable to provide for the total liabilities, let it call all its Active creditors together, including those whose bonds have become Active by lapse of time, and make some arrangement by which all these claimants shall be placed on the same footing.

On the other side, an argument is advanced in favour of the new measure, which is entitled to consideration, because there is reason to believe it will be adopted by some influential members of the Spanish American committee. The whole reasoning of the objectors rests on the assumption that the Deferred bond, when it becomes Active, is in precisely the same condition as the Active of the present day, supposing that no new financial operation takes place. This the defenders of the new plan utterly deny. The peculiar guarantee of the present Actives—namely, the appropriation of the fifth part of the Customs' revenue—belongs, they say, not to Active stock in general, but to the particular bonds which are now Active by a certain definite arrangement made with their holders. According to this view, when October, 1847, comes, there will be a class of Active creditors who have a definite fund appropriated to their claim, and another class who will be indeed "Active" by name, but who will have no fund of the kind, and may not inaptly be called "quasi-Active." Hence the two parties are not so completely in the same position that they can rightfully demand to be placed on the same footing. Indeed, the Deferred claimants, according to this argument, will be better off by the new arrangement than without it: for although they part with a large portion of their nominal claim, they take what they never had before—a portion of the revenue definitely appropriated.

From the present state of opinion on this much-contested subject, it may be inferred that the Active and Deferred interests will take opposite parties at the meeting. The Active bondholders may, indeed, be a little dissatisfied at the composition which is offered them for their three overdue coupons, but they will be pleased to find the large quantity of Active stock which threatens to flow into the market in the autumn of 1847, reduced to less than half its original amount. The Deferred holders, on the other hand, will probably insist on being placed on the same footing as the present Actives, and oppose the arguments upon which

the distinction is founded. This position may be illustrated by the fact that the Active stock has advanced nearly one per cent. since the plan has been made known, while there has been a depression in the market for the Deferred.

A correspondent writes thus on the practice of selling shares by public auction:—

"I understand the advertisements of the different auctioneers, they solicit orders from the country by post. A man might, therefore, live for a few days in the country, and having sold his shares and received the money, remove to some other town, whence, under another name, he might send more shares for sale."

There may be some advertising brokers who would execute orders from strangers, but no broker of any standing would do business for any person without an introduction. It is not sufficient to know when and how you receive shares, unless you can trace them to some responsible person.

The *Bankers' Magazine* furnishes the returns of the circulation of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending respectively the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th ult., and gives the following as the average weekly circulation of these banks for the month ending the 25th of April, viz.:

Private banks	4,742,396
Joint-stock banks	3,801,967

Average weekly circulation of private notes in England and Wales during the past month £8,044,363

On a comparison of the above with the returns for the month ending the 28th of March last, it shows—

An increase in the notes of private banks of	227,042
An increase in the notes of joint-stock banks of	125,312
Total increase last month	£352,354

And as compared with the month ending the 26th of April, 1845, it shows—

An increase in the notes of private banks of	61,185
A decrease in the notes of joint-stock banks of	4,289
Total increase compared with the same period of last year	£56,896

On comparing the above returns with the amounts of the fixed issues of the several banks, after making allowances for those banks which have given up the privilege of issue since the passing of the Bank Restriction Act, and which amounts are stated in the *Banking Almanac* for the present year as follows, viz.:

197 private banks allowed to issue	5,009,021
70 joint-stock banks allowed to issue	3,469,872
367 banks in all allowed to issue	£8,478,893

It appears that the following is the comparative state of the circulation in England and Wales, with reference to the fixed issues, viz.:

The private banks are below their fixed issues	266,635
The joint-stock banks are below their fixed issue	107,906
Total below the fixed issue	£374,541

The bank of Messrs. Latham and Co., of Dover (the Dover Union Bank), having ceased business since the publication of the last returns, the actual limit of the fixed issue is reduced £9577, that being the amount they were authorized to issue under the new Act. The Bank is now omitted from the list in the *Gazette*.

THE WOOL MARKET.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*, May 11.)

CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were very large, amounting to 4,439 bales, of which 1329 were from Port Phillip, 1098 from South Australia, 106 from the Cape of Good Hope, 683 from Sydney, 48 from France, 500 from Bombay, 66 from Turkey, 229 from Egypt, 52 from Germany, and 328 from Spain.

These supplies will probably lead to an increase in the quantity to be offered at the public sales, and which up to the present time comprise about 10,000 bales of colonial and 3000 of foreign. The first auctions advertised are for the 14th instant, by Messrs. Jacob and by Mr. Hazard; on the 15th, Southey and Son sell, to be followed by Mr. W. Hall; on the 16th, Mr. Hughes and Mr. R. Dutton; on the 18th, Messrs. Southey again; on the 19th and 20th, Messrs. Simes and Co.; on the 21st, Mr. Marsh; on the 22nd, Messrs. Simes; and on the 23rd inst., Mr. Marsh again.

In the Breslaw market, during the month of April, the wool trade was not in a very lively state; the sales amounting only to 300 or 400 cwt. The holders complained of great losses, and the buyers of prices being too high; while the accounts from England and France being considered bad, also checked business; nor was the sale of cloths at Leipzig satisfactory.

The stock of wool on hand was still about 9000 cwt., and it was not likely more than 5000 would be sold. The supplies of wool obtained from New South Wales, in March, were also against the English buying as freely as formerly, when Breslaw offered the first supply of new wool. If prices ruled at about the range of 1843, or were a reduction of 18 to 15 six-dollars per cwt. to take place, business would be very lively.

At Leipzig, up to the 1st May, the supply of woollen fabrics was too large, and the sale was consequently not very brisk. About half the supply had found buyers. Fine and middling sorts were 24s. to 40s. per ell. Inferior were neglected. On the other hand, the manufacturers of buckskin had sold nearly all they offered. Wool was dull, and English manufactures were in but limited demand, although Zollverein fabrics had an easy sale, especially calicoes and summer goods.

LEADS, MAY 8.—Sales to about the same extent as last week have been effected, and at similar rates.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*.)

MONDAY, MAY 11.

THERE is no alteration in this market since our last. Y.C. of fine quality, on the spot, is firm at 42s. 6d., and for the autumn, in bond, 41s. 3d. to 41s. 6d. Town tallow, 41s. net cash.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.
Stock this day	11217	10838	10838	20000
Price of Y.C.	42s. 6d.	40s. 6d.	42s. 6d.	47s. 6d.
Delivery last week	842	842	842	842
Ditto from 1st June	842	842	842	842
Arrived last week	842	842	842	842
Ditto from 1st June	842	842	842	842
Price of Town	41s. 3d.	41s. 3d.	41s. 3d.	41s. 3d.

THE PUNJAB WAR.

THE *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* of the 23rd March contains several official documents relative to the final arrangements in the Punjab. The most important of these are the treaties concluded with the Maharajah Duleep Singh, as the Sovereign of Lahore, and Gholab Singh. Gholab Singh has been raised by the British to the rank of a protected prince—and a valuable territory has been assigned to him, in return for his friendly services in bringing about a restoration of amicable relations between the English Government and the State of Lahore.

The treaty with Duleep Singh was signed on the 9th March, in the presence of the Governor-General, in the presence of the young Maharajah and numerous attendants. After the treaty was ratified and exchanged with the usual ceremonies, the Governor-General addressed the chiefs in an appropriate speech, which was translated sentence by sentence by Mr. Currie. His Excellency stated, that it was the wish of the British Government to cultivate friendly relations with the State of Lahore; and assured the chiefs, that by the present treaty the Lahore Government would have sufficient strength to punish any native power which may venture to assail it. He recommended the example of the late Runjeet Singh to their imitation; and mentioned, that although, at the earnest solicitation of the Sikh Government, he had reluctantly consented to leave a British force [10,000 men and 36 pieces of cannon] in garrison at Lahore, until time shall have been afforded for the re-organization of the Sikh army, still he should not allow it to remain longer than the end of the year. His Excellency also intimated that he would leave at Lahore his Political Agent, Major Lawrence, who would be assisted by Major McGregor; and that Sir John Littler would command the British troops. At the close of the address, the Sardars expressed in warm terms their gratitude to the Governor-General, and their resolution to follow the advice his Excellency had given them.

The following is an abstract of the treaty.

1. There is to be perpetual peace and friendship between the contracting parties.

2. Renounces all claim to, on the part of the Lahore Government, or communication with, the territories lying to the south of the Sutlej.

3. The Maharajah cedes the sovereignty of all the country between the Beas and Sutlej.

4. The Lahore Government being unable to pay the full amount of indemnity demanded by the British, cede, as an equivalent for one crore of rupees as yet unpaid, all the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including Cashmere and Huzarah.

5. The Maharajah agrees to pay fifty lakhs of rupees (£500,000) on or before the ratification of this treaty.

6. The mutinous troops of the Lahore army are to be immediately disbanded; and the regular or Aeen Infantry Regiments are to be reorganized, and paid as in the time of Runjeet Singh.

7. The Lahore army is to be limited for the future to twenty-five battalions of infantry of 800 bayonets each, with 12,000 cavalry. This number never to be exceeded without the concurrence of the British Government.

8. The thirty-six remaining guns which had been pointed against the British during the recent hostilities to be immediately surrendered to us.

9. The entire control of the rivers Beas and Sutlej, to the confluence of the Indus at Mikanote, and the control of the Indus from Mikanote to the borders of Beloochistan, shall in respect to tolls and ferries rest with the British Government.

10. British troops are to be allowed to pass through the Lahore territories for the protection of the British territories, or those of their allies; due notice being given on the subject to the Lahore Government, who will afford facilities in forwarding supplies, and boats for the passage of rivers.

11. The Maharajah engages never to take into his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British Government.

12. Stipulates that Rajah Gholab Singh shall be recognised as an independent sovereign over the territories which the British may make over to him.

13. All disputes between Gholab Singh and the Lahore Government are to be referred to the British.

14. All change in the frontiers of the Lahore state is prohibited without the concurrence of the British Government.

15. The British Government will not exercise any interference in the internal administration of the Lahore state.

16. The subjects of either state shall, in visiting the territories of each other, be on the footing of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

The treaty with Gholab Singh, which was concluded on the 16th March, transfers to him in independent possession, all the hilly or mountainous country lying between the Ravee and the Indus, including of course the valley of Cashmere and the province of Huzarah and Chumba, but excluding Lahool. Gholab Singh is to pay half a million on the ratification of the treaty, and a quarter in October next, and is not to employ any foreigners. The British undertake to protect him against all foreign enemies; while he and all his forces are to be ready when called on to aid the British. In acknowledgment of British supremacy, he engages every year to present a horse, twelve shawl goats of approved breed, (six male and six female,) and three pair of Cashmere shawls.

On the occasion of a state visit paid by the Governor-General to the Maharajah at his palace, on the day after the ratification of the treaty, a written address was read to the Governor-General, expressing the gratitude of the assembled chiefs for the generosity, kindness, and mercy displayed by him in maintaining the Government; for the excellent advice he had given, and for his kindness in leaving a garrison of British troops at Lahore. The address concludes—

"The various acts of generosity shown by the Governor-General on the present occasion, entirely satisfy us that His Excellency will ever maintain the same magnanimous and generous policy towards this state; and that, taking compassion on the extreme youth of the Maharajah, His Excellency will maintain all those friendly relations which existed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh."

Sir Charles Napier arrived in camp at Lahore, on the 3rd March, and was received by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief with the most marked consideration. Sir Charles was introduced by Sir Henry Hardinge to Her Majesty's Fifth Foot—the "fighting half hundred" of Picton's famous division, and the regiment which Sir Charles had commanded at Corunna, where he received five wounds and was left for dead on the field. He was received with shouts and cheers by these representatives of his old companions in arms.

chair. The principal speakers were, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Bishop of Calcutta, Lord Ashley, Lord Teignmouth, Sir D. Mackworth, and several ministers. The report stated that the receipts for the year were £101,305 15s., being an excess over the last year of £5550 4s. 2d. This increase has chiefly taken place in the free contributions from auxiliary societies, and in the sales. The sales of the year amounted to £55,976 10s. 9d., being an increase over the preceding year of £8076 16s. 11d. The total sum applicable to the general purposes of the society is £45,329 4s. 3d., including £33,022 9s. 3d. free contributions from auxiliary societies, being an excess of £1473 18s. 8d. over the free contributions from auxiliary societies of the preceding year. The issues of the society have amounted to £1,441,651—viz., from the depository at home, 1,104,787; from depôts abroad, 336,864, being 525,840 copies more than in the preceding year. The total issues of the society have been 16,322,487 volumes. The expenditure during the past year amounted to £105,851 2s. 9d., being £20,033 7s. more than the previous year. The engagements of the society exceed £56,730 0s. 7d.

MARINE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the anniversary dinner of this society took place at the London Tavern. This institution was founded in 1756, the principal object of it being to take poor and distressed boys, who would otherwise be cast upon the street, and to educate and equip them for sea service. Since its foundation nearly 50,000 boys have been so put in a way of doing credit to themselves and service to the country. The chair was taken by the Earl of Romney, The Treasurer, W. Astell, Esq., M.P., read the list of subscriptions for the year; amongst which were those of Her Majesty for 100 guineas; the East India Company, 100 guineas; the Trinity House, 100 guineas; the Queen Dowager, £10; James Tyler, Esq., £50; Captain Shawe, R.N., £20 (annually); Sir G. Cockburn, £5; L. H. Petit, Esq., 12 guineas; the Earl of Rodney, £10 (annual); the Countess of Roden, £3 (annual). The total amount of subscriptions was nearly £700.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

(From the London and Paris Magazine of Fashion.)

Foulards in various styles; bareges in both large and small checks; chiné royal in stripes on either dark or light grounds; poult de soie, taffetas, and pekims, with foulards in narrow satin stripes of gray, cerise lilac, green nankin, &c., with plain popelines and poiles de chevre, compose the materials for spring toilettes. Dark colours will be confined to morning wear; whilst pink, blue, and lilac, are worn for the promenade; the corages remain tight and high with jackets; but bareges, muslins, &c., will be with full bodies on bands and ceintures; the sleeve half-long or quite short with gloves of lace kid. Ribbon flounces on silk dresses are very fashionable, as also fringe, which is made very deep and full, matching the dress; glaze, ombre, &c., rows are placed on the bottom of the dress, or on the tablier, with a new style of tassels; flounces will be worn, particularly on thin dresses, on which several are placed. Visites are still the fashionable style in pardaues; they are made of glaze silks in light colours; some are rather short behind, but trimmed with lace half a-yard deep; but the usual trimmings in visites are of gimp or bias laid one on the other.

Open fancy straws are very much worn as well as the chapeau guipure; the new form is very pretty, particularly with the wreaths of exotic plants. Capotes of crape and tulle bouillonne are lined with fringed ribbons, and ornamented with flowers; white crape bonnets are trimmed with point lace and wreaths of spring flowers. Pailles de riz will be very fashionable; their forms are a little open, but the ornaments inside are full—flowers, ribbon, but particularly bouillonne of tulle.

Government have entered into a further contract with the British and North American Royal Mail Company, the effect of which is to secure a weekly communication by steam between Liverpool and the United States of America. A steamer of great power and size will be despatched direct from Liverpool to New York every alternate Saturday during eight months of the year. These trips are to be performed as additional voyages, and irrespective of the fortnightly voyages to Halifax and Boston; as this latter service will continue just as at present, with the alteration of sailing from Liverpool as well as from Boston always on Saturdays, instead of a fixed day of the month as at present, The steamers to New York will also take

their departure always on Saturday. By this arrangement there will be a steamer from Liverpool to America every Saturday, and from the American side also every Saturday; the only difference being that Boston and New York will alternately be the ports of departure.—*Globe*.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The Senate of the United States have adopted a resolution authorising the President to give notice for terminating the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory; but the resolution differs considerably from the form in which it was sent up to the Representatives. It distinctly throws upon the President the responsibility of giving or withholding the notice at his discretion; it emphatically desires an "amicable" settlement; and by implication it recognizes the expediency of dividing the territory—thus utterly discountenancing the claim to "the whole." This resolution was carried by a majority of 40 to 14; 22 of the majority belonging to the Whig or Conservative party of the Union. This step, while it must tend to settle many sources of agitation, places the dispute on a simpler and more hopeful footing. It sweeps away the convention of joint occupancy, and restores the British claim to the state in which it was before that treaty; and at the same time that the question is simplified, the opposite party evinces a decidedly amicable spirit. The common sense of the republic is too strong for those who would plunge the nation in war. That we believe; and the reflection sustains the best anticipations, although we seem now actually to have entered upon that stage in which the question of peace or war must be determined. Hope, therefore, should be a spur to continued effort for preserving the peace, rather than an excuse for resting. A monstrous charge had been preferred in Congress against Mr. Webster, lately a minister, and still a leading statesman. It is no less than perdition—conversion of the public money to the corruption of the Press and his own advantage! We suspect that there is at least exaggeration in the charge, if as directed against the particular person it is not unfounded. Documents have been called for, which will do more than illustrate Mr. Webster's case—they are papers to show how the secret service fund has been bestowed for many years past; so that if Mr. Webster has not been blameless, it will probably turn out that he has only followed the established custom of his office. The charges are advanced with a facile lightness that provokes suspicion against the accusers rather than the accused. The whole bearing of the Press, and the very prevalence of imputations of political corruption, which are bandied about in all quarters, betoken a low tone of popular morals. An American gentleman wrote a book lately to prove that Henry Clay has been the victim of a conspiracy carried on for years, to blight his political prospects; How know we that Mr. Webster is not marked as the victim of a similar conspiracy now beginning to work?—*Spectator*, May 9.

The Prince Royal of Denmark has just made an application to be divorced from his wife, the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whom he married in July, 1841 (his second wife), and who, in 1844, after a discussion with her husband, withdrew to Neustrelitz to her family, where she has still remained. The suit will be tried in our capital by a commission composed of ecclesiastics and laics, partly chosen by the King of Denmark, and partly by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The application for dissolving the marriage is founded on the grounds of insupportable aversion (*odium insuperabile*), which, according to the Lutheran religion, to which both parties belong, is sufficient to warrant the annulment of the marriage. The Prince Royal of Denmark had been first married to his cousin, the Princess Guillemine-Marie, daughter of the late King Frederic VI. from whom he is also divorced. The Danish journals announce that as soon as the divorce between the Prince Royal and the Princess Caroline shall have been pronounced, the King will grant him a dispensation of the delay of three years, before the expiration of which time, according to our laws, persons divorced cannot again contract marriage. The Prince, it is said, will marry during the present year his cousin, the Princess Augusta, daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, and of the Princess Louise-Charlotte, sister of King Christian VIII. of Denmark.—*Copenhagen Paper*.

THE LATE MR. TEGG.—We copy the following brief sketch of the life of Mr. Tegg from a contemporary. Mr. Tegg's early career was one of struggling and difficulty, and his life presents a striking illustration of how much can be accomplished by perseverance and earnestness of purpose. At his death, he left a large fortune:—"Mr. T. Tegg was born in 1776, at Wimbledon, in Surrey. During his boyhood, Horne Tooke was a neighbour of his parents, and frequently noticed him. His father dying, he was left to the care of some friends, who sent him to Galashiels, in Selkirkshire, where, for the extremely moderate sum of ten pounds per annum, he was boarded, lodged, clothed, and educated, by a Mr. Graham, with whom he remained four years. At the end of that time, he set out on a cold November morning to walk to Dalkeith, with nothing in his pockets but a letter of introduction to a party in that town, and a sixpence. There he obtained a situation. Removing to Edinburgh, a short time after, he first saw Robert Burns, Hugh Blair, and Henry Mackenzie, in the shop of Creech, which those worthies were in the habit of frequenting. From Edinburgh Mr. Tegg found his way successively to Berwick, Alnwick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Durham. After many privations and trials he obtained employment in the last city. In after years, he visited Durham under more gratifying circumstances, having been honoured with an invitation by Dr. Van Mildert, the Bishop of that see. From Durham Mr. Tegg removed to Sheffield, and worked in Mr. Gale's printing office. His ambition, like that of almost every aspirant, was, however, turned towards the metropolis. Eventually he set out for London, where he arrived almost broken in spirit and low in purse. As he did not immediately obtain employment, his sufferings were great; but perseverance overcame them, and he entered the service of the then well-known publishers, the Messrs. Arch and Co., of Cornhill, with whom he remained nine years. His care and prudence during that time placed him in a position to think of commencing business on his own account, and he took a shop in Aldersgate-street, whence he afterwards removed to 111, Cheapside. In the former Mr. Tegg laid the foundation of his fortune; he commenced a system of evening book auctions, which he continued for many years. By means of these, and by entering largely into the publishing trade, either in issuing reprints or copyrights at a low price, he was, there can be little doubt, one of the most active pioneers of the cheap literature of the day. At length Mr. Tegg's trade increased so rapidly that he found extensive premises essential, and transferred his business to No. 73, Cheapside, known as 'the Old Mansion House.' Here his transactions were as large perhaps as those of any single bookseller. In 1843, Mr. Tegg was elected Sheriff of London; but his declining health prevented him from serving that important office, and he not only paid the fine of £400 to the City of London School, but presented an additional hundred to found a "Tegg scholarship," together with a valuable collection of books. In November, 1845, Mr. Tegg's health became so seriously affected as to excite the worst fears of his family and friends; and, after much suffering, he expired on the 21st of April last. He was buried at Wimbledon, his native village. Mr. Tegg was a man who combined powers of endurance under misfortune with determination of purpose, in a remarkable degree. To use his own recent words, "Truly I can say, that, passing through life, whether rich or poor, my spirit never forsook me so as to prevent me from rallying again. I have seen and associated with all ranks and stations in society. I have lodged with beggars, and had the honour of presentation to Royalty. I have been so reduced as to plead for assistance, and, by the goodness of Providence, I have been able to render it to others."

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday, the annual grand festival of Masons took place at the Freemasons' Hall—one of the most interesting festivals of the kind, the inauguration of the statue of the late most worshipful Grand Master, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, being fixed for this occasion. Between four and five hundred of the brethren sat down to dinner, the number of high officers of the craft being unusually great. At a quarter to 6 o'clock, the worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland, entered the room in grand procession, accompanied by a numerous retinue of the officers of the order, amongst whom were Lord Worsley, the deputy grand master; Lord Suffield; B. B. Cabbel, Esq.; G. J. Colnett; Sir W. Casterton; Sir R. B. Phillips; R. Holland, Esq., M.P., and others. The gallery was filled with ladies at the opening of the proceedings; but as soon as the company sat down to dinner they retired to partake of a cold collation. At the conclusion of the dinner they returned to their places, and were received with enthusiastic cheers. The dinner being over, and the "health of the Queen" having been drunk with Masonic enthusiasm, the most worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland rose, and in a impressive speech proposed "The memory of the late Worshipful Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex." At the conclusion of the noble Earl's speech, the curtains which had concealed the statue of his Royal Highness—admi-

nably executed by Brother Bailey, R.A.—were withdrawn, and it was with difficulty the enthusiasm of the assembly was restrained from manifesting itself audibly in commendation of this fine work of art, and the high estimation in which they held the memory of the original. In the middle of the centre table was a splendid silver candelabra, weighing 1800 ounces, which was presented about twenty years ago by the craft to his Royal Highness, and which the Duchess of Inverness had since, with excellent feeling, presented to the grand lodge. The noble Grand Master explained the history of this interesting relic, in a manner which elicited the sympathies of all present. Lord Worsley proposed the health of the Worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and after the usual toasts had been disposed of, the company adjourned to the glass-room, where they enjoyed a most agreeable vocal entertainment.—*London Paper*, May 2.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—New Prize Treatises for £500.—A prize of £500 has been offered by a gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service, through the medium of the Archbishop of Calcutta, to a graduate of the University, by judges appointed thereby.—"The object of the proposal is to cause to be written 'Such a treatise on the evidences of Christianity as may in substance and form be best suited for the conviction of Hindus, learned in their own philosophical systems; together with such a refutation of Hinduism as may be necessary to establish the extensive claims and authority of Christianity, as an object of faith and rule of life for the whole of mankind.' To the writer of such a treatise the sum of £500 is offered, under these conditions:—that a preparatory dissertation on the subject shall be written, or fitted to form a part of the treatise, and for this shall be awarded a preliminary prize of £100. The person to whom this prize is adjudged, shall, if required by the University, write such a Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity as is described above; and shall print and publish it; on the event of which publication he shall receive the further sum of £400.—The subject of the Preliminary Dissertation shall be the following:—'The Principles of Historical Evidence, applied to discriminate between the authority of the Christian Scriptures and of the religious books of the Hindus.' The proposer of the prize has drawn up a paper containing suggestions of the course of argument; these are to be printed for the use of the candidates, and adopted by them or not, as they judge fit.—*London Observer*.

INDIAN CORN.—Indian Meal Breakfast-cakes. Pour boiling water into a quart of corn meal; stir it until it is wet; then add two well-beaten eggs, and milk enough to make it a thick batter; measure a small tea-spoonful of dry saleratus, and dissolve it in some warm water, and put it into the batter, with a small quantity of salt; better square tin pans, fill them two-thirds full, and bake in a quick oven; when done, cut in squares, and serve hot. *Indian Muffins.*—Pour boiling water into a quart of corn-meal; stir it well; let it be a thick batter; when it is cooled a little, add to it a table-spoonful of yeast, two eggs well beaten, and a tea-spoonful of salt; set in a warm place to rise for two hours; then butter square tin pans, two-thirds fill them, and bake in a quick oven; when done, serve hot, cut in squares, or bake as wheat muffins. *Corn Bread.*—One quart milk, one pound Indian meal, two eggs, small lumps of butter, a little saleratus; bake in a flat pan. *Artificial Oysters.*—One pint grated green corn, one egg, one table-spoonful wheat-flour, one spoonful butter; fry them brown. *Baked Indian Pudding.*—One quart milk boiled; stir in seven spoons meal while it is boiling hot, mix it quite thin; when it is moderately warm, add molasses, a little ginger and salt, four eggs, a lump of butter the size of an egg. *Corn Pudding.*—Take four ears of green corn, boil them until half done, cut off the corn as fine as convenient, mix it with two spoonfuls of wheat flour, one pint sweet milk, salt and pepper to season; bake it well. *Green Corn Cakes.*—Mix one pint grated corn with three table spoonfuls milk, one tea cup wheat flour, one or two cups melted butter, one egg, one spoonful salt, one to two spoonfuls pepper; drop this mixture into hot butter by the spoonful; let them fry eight or ten minutes. *Boiled Indian Pudding.*—One tea cup of molasses, a piece of suet the size of two eggs, chopped fine, eight spoonfuls of meal; scald the meal with boiled water or milk; mix it quite thin; when it is nearly cold add four eggs well beaten; it requires three hours boiling in a strong cloth. *Indian Gruel.*—To one quart of boiling water stir in two table-spoonfuls of Indian meal, mixed with a little cold water; boil fifteen or twenty minutes; a little salt. *Johnny Cake* is prepared from the corn meal scalded, and the dough rolled or pressed out to half an inch in thickness; it is cooked one side at a time in front of the fire after being put on a board, sheet of tin, or a plate, or any material of suitable shape. *Ash Cakes* are prepared from the corn dough made as above, and is cooked as follows:—Make a bed by scraping away the ashes on all sides; roll the dough, after being made into form, between two cabbage leaves; place it in the bed, and cover up with the previously removed ashes and embers; a little practice will determine the length of time requisite for cooking; the process resembles that of roasting potatoes. *Common Pones* are prepared from the corn-dough made into oblong pieces about three inches thick, and baked in a covered bake-kettle, with fire above and below. *Corn Dodgers* are made of the corn-dough, in balls about the size of an egg, and are boiled in the pot as an adjunct to "bacon and greens."—*John G. Bartlett, M.D., on Maine and Indian Corn.*

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